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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

One of the most remarkable articles of the day, when its source is considered, is an editorial which appeared in the Chicago Chronicle of Monday last on the Fifteenth Amendment. It declares that there was no call for this measure; that it did not spring from the people; that it grew of a spirit of vengeance; that it was advocated for the purpose of punishing the people of the South and perpetuating the rule of the Republican party.

These same expressions have often been used in The Times and other Southern papers in characterizing this infamous measure, but we were not prepared to read them in the columns of a conservative journal published in the State of Abraham Lincoln, But what the Chronicle says is true, and those who have any doubt on the subject should read the report of the Reconstruction Committee, from which we have several times quoted in these columns.

Passing on to speak of the effect of the Pifteenth Amendment, the Chronicle

The history of the world may be searched in vain for a parallel to the spirit of savagery which inflicted upon a defeated and impoverished people the unspeakably barbarous rule of a servile race just lib erated from bondage. Negro suffrage was a crime against the white people of the South. It was a crime against blacks of the South. It was a crime against the whole citizenship of the republic. Political power never was conferred upon a race so poorly equipped to exercise it.

Negro suffrage, accompanied as it was by the scoundrelly leadership of carpetbaggers and supported as it was by military rule, subjected the States lately in rebellion to an experience mere dreadful than the paralysis of war and defeat. Upon an already impoverished society it brought the sourge of a rule that was some respects worse than barbaric, for it had all the elements of savagery under the leadership of men who had learned from civilization the arts of corruption

The eight or ten years of negro domination in various Southern States inflicted a greater material injury upon those States than the war had done. It prostrated in dustry, it destroyed public and private credit, and it threatened for a time to re solve society into its original factors and to re-establish conditions which were thought to obtain only in the wilderness.

The effect of this hideous debauch upon the blacks was quite as demoralizing as it was upon the whites. At a time when they should have been impressed with the responsibilities which freedom had put upon them they were incited to orgies of injustice and pillage by characterless leaders bent only on plunder. At a time when they should have been instructed in self-restraint and made ready for a graual enfranchisement they were taught only by an example of license.

It has required a generation to remove from the minds of even the best informed among the negroes of the South the effects of the evil influences under which the race began its career of freedom. Many generations will have come and gone before all of the consequences of this stupendous Republican mistake shall have been removed.

This is plain talk, but is the plain truth, and the Chronicle man writes as one who would refresh his soul by making an honest confession. But our candid contemporary does not go far enough. The Fifteenth Amendment is as much as an infamy now as it ever was. It is no longer an active force, because the people of the South have devitatized it, but it is none the less an infamy, and it is a menace to day to every Southern State. If the Federal Government should enforce it, there would be another period of "cor-uption and misrule" with "prostrated industry and the destruction of public and private credit." Even in those States where the negroes have in the main been disfranchised, the whites are afraid to divide on politics because of the ever present threat of the Fifteenth Amendment, Is the Chicago Chronicle willing that this infamy, this "crime against civilization" chall stand? If not, why does it not comment boldly and logically in advocacy of

Delegate Lowis, of Fauquier, has introduced into the House a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any member of either branch of the General Assembly to become a candidate for any office to

be filled by the Legislature. The General Assembly ought not to take snap judgment on any candidate, but we heartily approve Mr. Lewis's bill and hope that it will become a law, to take effect some time after this session of the General Assembly shall have come to a close. The Legislature should take this action, if for no better purpose than its own protection. It is embarrassing to members to refuse to support a brother member for an office, and sometimes they do not know just how to "get around it," as the saying goes, even though they may prefer some outside candidate.

And so it happens that the candidate on the inside has a great advantage over a candidate from the outside in any contest before that body. These contests have almost become a public scandal, and the Legislature should put an end to the practice. If a man wants an office from the Legislature, he ought not to become a member of the body. If already a member and he decides to offer for some office in the gift of the Legislature, he ought to resign before announcing his candidacy.

IN FAVOR OF A PRIMARY. The suggestion that a State primary be held in connection with the regular May election to nominate a candidate for Governor, and that a bill be passed by the Legislature to legalize the same, is favorably received by several of the Virginia papers. The Bedford Bulletin is 'in favor of the primary plan in almost every instance, as it gives the people a direct voice in the matter."

The Blackstone Courier says that it has ever been an advocate for the primary as "It is the nearest thing to a popular election and the best method of getting the wish of a majority of the qualified voters." The Courier can see no valid reason why the primary plan cannot be adopted as a means of choosing the nominee for Governor as well as for any other office. "No one can deny the fact," it says, "that to hold such an election at the regular spring election would bring out a full vote then, and a true verdict of the people be ascertained. The cost of such an election would be reduced to the minimum as the friends of the different candidates would gladly act as judges and cierks, and in many instances without cost to the candidates." The greatest argument in favor of the

ordinary is that, under existing conditions in Virginia a Democratic nomination is equivalent to an election. After the nomination shall have been made the Democrats will put aside their differences and support the nominee, and even should the Republicans put up a nominee, which is hardly probable, the opposition would amount to a little. Ward meetings and cross roads conventions do not give the general public the opportunity of expressing their -choice between candidates. These conventions are too often held, especially in the country districts, at an inopportune time or at some out of the way place, and for reasons sufficient to themselves many voters will not attend them. And so it frequently happens, under that system, that the people have very little voice in the action of the meeting, and the politicians have it all their

All this could be remedied by having primaries throughout the State, so that each and every Democratic voter could go to the polls, prepare his ballot in the secrecy of the booth, and cast it for the candidate most acceptable to him, without proclaiming from the house-top how he had voted. In this way the Democratic voters would be given ample epportunity to decide between the several candidates, and if they should fail to take advantage of the opportunity it would be their own fault. In a Democratic government the people are supposed to rule, and the fundamental principles of Demo cracy are violated when the voice of the people is stifled and when politicians, by hook and by crook, manage to defeat the

will of the people: The people of this country can be trusted, and so long as our elections are conducted in such a way as to give expression to the public will, there is no danger that our institutions will suffer. Let the people of Virginia vote in a primary election on the question as to who shall be the next Governor of the State, and no mistake will be made. Moreover, it would be a source of gratification to the successful man, we should think, to know that he had been chosen by popular vote, and no matter who the choice of the people should be, the defeated candidates could have no just ground of comparit, and there would be no sores to heat. It is manifestly, therefore, in the interest of the people, in the interest of party harmony, as well as in the interest of the State at large, that such a primary be held, and a great mistake will be made if the primary plan is not adopted.

GERMANY AND PALESTINE. The problem that lies before the statesmen of the world to-day is to furnish the greatest possible field in which the energies of their people may find a return for their labors. The success of Great Britain has been due in a large measure to the fact that she has for years found markets abroad which enabled her people at home to get a large income from their daily labor. Without discussing the question of how much benefit the operatives in the cotton factories derived from the demand in India and China for cheap cotton goods, it is certain that England as a nation has prospered beyond measure as a result of being able to produce goods that other people wanted and then finding the people to whom she could

sell them. This question has never affected us in America seriously, because we have such enormous undeveloped resources and so many people of our own with whom we can trade, that the need for finding a foreign market has never been as urgent as it is for less favorably situated coun-

The fixed population of France has somewhat relieved the French of the necessity that is now driving the increasing German population into all the unappropriated parts of the world. Germany was the first European Power to seize a large slice of China, and under the old maxim that "it is better to be hung for a sheep than a lamb," she seized a Baltimore of murder in the second degree

plenty, and that of the very best quality. when she took Kloau-Chioau Bay and the Shan Tung Province behind it.

But the most interesting coup d'etat is the warm friendship existing between the Emperor of Germany and the Sultan of Turkey, which has been cemented by the mutual forbearance which they have shown each other, the Emperor agreeing to close his eyes while the Sultan butchers some few thousand, more or less, of Armenians, and the Sultan agreeing to allow the infidels to return in ever-increasing numbers to the Holy Land.

There is at present under construction a railroad from Constantinople to Antioch, Damascus, Bagdad and thence by way of Persia and Afghanistan to India, Burmah and China. This will be a transcontinental line, whose strategic importance will far exceed that of the Siberian Railroad, and one which will enable the German Emperor, if he makes good his foothold in Syrla, to threaten the British control of the Suez Canal and to transport any quantity of troops to India and China at will.

In addition to this the Power that controls Palestine will have one of the most important footholds of any Power on the Mediterranean Sca.

The effect of modern methods of farm ing with new railroad facilities in what was once the garden spot of the world, if not the Garden of Eden, will make those barren waste places literally, blossom like the rose, and the glories of Ninevah and Babylon will be more than revived under the impetus of modern civilization in a land which was once the center of the civilization of the world, and seems to be about to become again as important, commercially, as it was in the days of the Phoenicians. We may yet live to see the Emperor of Germany installing himself with every time-honored formality as the Caliph of Bagdad and travel through the great Syrian Desert in Pullman cars at the rate of forty miles an

CURRENT TOPICS.

A bill been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to regulate the nomination of public officers at primary elec tions. The Philadelphia Record heartily favors the bill. "Party caucuses and con ventions," it says, "would be eliminated if Senator Flinn's bill should be enacted into law. Candidates for office of all recognized political parties would be named by popular vote at the regular poiling places, under the direction of the regularly chosen election boards. The balloting would be conducted substantially as at present under existing election laws with an official ballot to be furnished by the county commissioners. Accord-ing to the provisions of the bill the returns of the election officers as filed with the Prothonotary are of be computed and certified by the judges of Common Pleas Courts in the various districts, and all contests are to be heard and determined then and there. Only the names of duly certified successful candidates are to be printed on the official ballot for the subequent general election.

The Record thinks that the bill has little chance of being passed, but adds that in any event "the bill represents and embodies a public sentiment in Pennsylvania that grows stronger and strong er with each succeeding year. Some time and in some way the people will resume the control over primary elections that has been wrested from them for base purposes by an arrogant system of self-perpetrating political machines. However the result shall be accomplished, it will be a great day for the Commonwealth when nominations for elective offices shall come before the people with the same judicial warrant and sanction that attends the result of a general election.

"Few people to whom the title of the Prince of Wales is familiar ever stop to onsider," says the Chicago News, "into the history of Wales itself or the condition of its people. This little principality enjoys a unique distinction in giving title to the heir-apparent of the throne of England, but, except to the student history, very little is known of the country or its people. Such students as Prof. Rhys, professor of Celtic literature in the University of Oxford, and Mr. Brimner Jones have in recent years written valuable works on the history, literature, and an tiquities of Wales, but these also have never found their way into general reading or information. Welsh history from Cadwalader to the Norman conquest and the time of the Stuarts is very interesting and likely to attract more attention i the future than in the past, as the study of institutions becomes popularized. I may surprise many, for instance, to learn that Prof. Rhys asserts that anthropologically "on the whole the Welsh of to day are not Aryan," though they hav learned to speak an Aryan tongue. Ac cording to this latest and ablest exponent of Celtic history and literature the aborigines of Britain were not Aryan but Pictish in race. It was some time in the sixth century B. C. that the first wave of Celtic immigration overran most o the southern half of England, These were the Goidels (Gaels) who overran the native population and made them slaves or seris. In the second century B. C. another wave, that of the Brythons or Britons proper, arrived and in turn con quered from the Gaels most of the country the latter previously conquered from Aborigines. Mid-Wales in particular was settled by these conquerers, leaving the southern and northern portions to the southern and northern portions to the Goidels or Gaels. Then after the Roman conquest a Brythonic chieftain from the north, where he had been defending the Roman wall, conquered Wales and brought all of it under his rule. In other words, the framework of Welsh history is superimposed upon these successive waves of immigration and conquest, giving the the diversity so puzzling to ing rise to the diversity so puzzling to the modern student of that interesting t of that interest. The Welsh language, country and people. The Welsh language, with its traces of the successive elements noticed, is now spoken by about half a million and half a million know no other

In the second number of his paper, The Commoner, Mr. Bryan pays this tribute

to Queen Victoria: "It is a high, yet deserved tribute to her to say that no one exercising royal prerogatives could have done better, and that the world at large has cause to mourn her demise."

He discusses at considerable length the Suppression of Independent Thougt' at Stanford University, but perhaps the most interesting editorial in upon the Cleveland proposition to increase the President's term to six years, and limit him to one term. Upon this he says:

"To lengthen the President's term is simply to enlarge the stake for which great interests play. The trusts could increase their campaign fund 50 per cent. if they could secure the control of an administration for six years instead of four. A four-year term is long enough for a good President and too long for a

AFTERMATH.

Five negroes have been convicted in

CONSUMPTION

The time was when doctors thought cousumption could not be permanently cured, but since they have discovered werful curative qualities of Duffy's Pure Malt agree that it will per ently cure sumption and all diseases of the throat and

We have thousands of grateful patients who write us they cured after given up by have been they were given up by the doctors.

Sirs:—After being given up by several of our best physicians, having threat and lung trouble, and pronounced a case of incurable consumption, my sister started the use of your Pure Malt Whiskey. She has taken three bottles, and is so much improved in strength that we are all feeling quite hopfoil.

MRS. BELL SHAUL, Oharlotte, Mich.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

for killing another negro on election day. The negro was shot because he hurrahed for Bryun on election day.

The death of Isabella Taft, of Norris town, Pa., widow of Rev. John D. Taft, suggests in many ways the demise of England's late Queen. Mrs. Taft and the Queen were born in the same year, 1919, and married at the same time. Mrs. Tart suffered, like her, also, from un eye weakess. On hearing of Victoria's death Mrs. Taft expressed the belief that she, too, would soon die.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Bryan's paper has now a circulation

It is said that Ogden Armour, heir of the late P. D. Armour, will retire from active business.

The Council of Chattanooga has necepted a gift of \$50,000 from Mr. Carnegie, to be used in establishing a public library. The city is to appropriate \$5,000 annually to maintain the library.

"Attorney-General Griggs," says "The Washington Post," "is the only member of the Cabinet thus far to succumb to the golf disease, and he plays at the Washington Club under the name of 'William Paterson.' Director of the Mint Roberts has a bagful of clubs, which he has selected with care, and hundles with great dexterity, while Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, is another excellent player, Judge Willis Van Devanter, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, belongs to the Columbia Club, and is frequently on the links. He is an allaround sportsman, and can handle a rifle with unerring skill. Even Dennis Flynn, the delegate from Oklahomu, likes the game immensely. Out in our country, he says, we have so much room that the links stretch all over creation. They are bounded only by the North and South poles and the rising and the setting of

Under the sun.

The men who have gone before us mave sung the songs we sing; The words of our clamorous chorus, They were heard of the ancient king.

The chords of the lyre that thrill us. They were struck in the years gone by, And the arrows of death that Kill us Are found where our lathers he.

The vanity sung of the Preacher Is vanity still to-day; The moan of the stricken creature Has rung in the woods alway.

But the songs are worth resinging With the change of no single note, And the spoken words are ringing As they rang in the years remote.

There is no new road to follow, Love!

Nor need there ever be, For the old, with its hill and hollow, Love! Is enough for you and me.

-Charles R. Bacon, in January Cen-

Practice Makes Perf ci. The more blunders a man makes the more expert he becomes in framing apolocles.-Chicago News.

Not Whally host Sight Oi. "How is your Shakespeare Club getting

"Oh, we talk about Shakespeare every once in awnie."—Chicago Record.

Makes Matters t.ven. "Yes, we are receiving and answering

Emment Scientist.
"But, it you cannot understand the m how can you answer them?" asked biruse Person.

"Huh!" replied the Eminent Scientist, understand the answers, -Baltimore American.

very and Principle

"Why do you think he will be a success "Only in one way."

"What is that? "When he feels like it he can put on an air of respectful admiration that will make you think you are the greatest man that ever happened."—Chicago Post,

Nonsee se.

"What nonsense!" exclaimed Mr. Meek-ton as he tossed as de the heart-to-heart talks page. "What utter nonsense!" "To what are you referring?" inquired

To the assertion that a woman need not expect a man to pay her as much at-tention after they are married as he paid-her before. I am absolutely sure, Hen-rietta, that I mind quicker now than I ever did."-Washington Star.

A G od . im Coming. "The girls that are growing up now will have one important advantage over the young married women of to-day."

What's that?"
Their husbands will not be continually telling them of the fine cooking their mothers used to do."

"How do you know?"

"Because the cooks won't allow the mothers of the coming race to stick their noses into the kitchen."—Chicago Times-

A Testimonial.

Gentlemen: Gentlemen:
I recently bought a scalped ticket which
the ratiway people refused to honor when
I presented it. I tried various expedients,
bit all in vain, until, at the suggestion of friends, I had recourse to your Har Vi-talizer. After the use of six bottles of the same, the ticket, I am happy to say, was accepted without questi-You are at liberty to publish this letter. -Detroit Journal.

Hampton Wants Bloodhounds. The uninterrupted career of the negro highwaymen and the murder which oc night have awakened the citizens of Hampton to the serious-

ness of the present condition of its police protection, and with the object of helping the local department in apprehending criminals, a number have volunteered to contril to toward the purchase of a pair of bleedhounds.

pair of bloodhounds.

The county police have been corresponding with the American Kennel Company with the object of purchasing a pair of dogs, and Sheriff Curtis received information from the firm in reference to the matter several days ago, which was in substance that dogs from four to five years old, expert man-hunters, guaranteed to follow a forty-hour trail successfully and make no mistake, could be purchased for \$500.

The matter has been submitted to several of the leading citizens, and contribu-tions have been pledged assuring a sub-stantial fund for the purchase of the dogs.—Evening Times.

DIED FROM ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

A Policeman Shot in the Hip and Others Wounded.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
BLUEFIELD, W. VA., Jan. 30.—Morris
Creamans, an ex-convict of Virginia, was
sentenced for five years at Princeton yesterday for highway robbery.

John Strickland, of Hillsville, Va., died at Bramwell yesterday from an accidental shot from a gun, in the hands of Will

Keystone had its usual saloon celebra tion yesterday, which was pay-day. John Lewis received a cracked head; Will Henry a bullet in his leg, and Policeman C. Mil-lam was shot in the hip with a pistol. Miss Mae Baldwin, who was in extremis with typhoid fever at Bluefield, is

Marriage Not a Failure.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
SOUTH GASTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Mr.
W H. Harper, overseeing and managing
for Garrett & Co., at Chackyoke, near
Weldon, will marry Miss Bonnie May Shaw, daughter of John Shaw, a girl of

Sanw, daugnter of John Shaw, a girl or sixten years. He is over forty and this is his third wife.

It is also reported that a factory will soon be built on the Roanoke River, about one mile below South Gaston, by the Roanoke Navigation Company.

Started Up.

The Norfolk Cutlery Company, at Lambert's Point, started up business to-day with some forty or fifty hands, and expect to increase their force considerably right away. They have added improvements in the way of modern machinery to the plant of the Bridgeport Sliver Plating Company, which they succeed.-Norfolk Ledger.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

A North Carolinian Comes Back After His Sweetheart of Thirty Years Ago. Over thirty years ago, beneath the warm sunshine of the Old North State, a man and a girl discovered in their hearts the dew of youth. That strange, fragrant llower that has ever made sweet the sum of human existence since in the Garden, long ago, Adam concluded that it was not good for man to be alone, gladdened their hearts with its wonderful beauty, and the sweetness and strangeness of its intoxicating perfume. They loved, these two, and the world grew brighter as the mystical meaning of this new gladness lighted their paths as with a halo. But the dark wolf of poverty howled in the distance. They read life's meaning in the long line that stretched into the fuand would not. The man said he would go out and carve a fortune for himself in the lives of his fellowmen. The girl said she would wait for him. And so

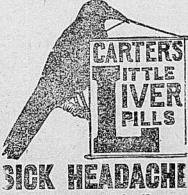
Not many days ago this man stood in his doorway in the wild and wooly West and gazed over the wide area of his ara-ble lands. He heard the champ of many horses from his stable. He they parted. horses from his stables. He heard the low of numerous cattle from the meadlow of numerous cattle from the mead-ows. The hillsides in front of him were white like snow with his herds of sheep. In his hands he held a letter saying that his sweetheart of the long ago still wait-ed for him in the Old North State. He filled his pockets with a roll that would make one's wish-bone quiver and started for the East.

for the East.
In Danville he met an old school friend and to him he told the tale. He showed and to him he told the tale. He showed a photograph of a woman as young and fresh-looking as when the dews of youth nourished the blossom of love in her heart. He did not tarry long, but took the first train for the South, anxious to whisper into the woman's ear the same

thirty years ago.

He promised to stop for two days on his way back to the West, and be his friend here see the woman who knows how to wait.-Danville Bee.

Lookers-On in Venice, It is said there are more lobbyists Richmond than there are members of t Legislature,—Southern Weekly News.



Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspensia

Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per fect remedy for Dizzmess, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Dose. Small Pill. Small Price. And the second

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Chief Devery Again Defies the Police

INSANE PAILEN : S An E CROWDED

Six Thousand cacked Into the Space Intended for Only Five Thousand. Giant Granted a Divorce from Midget Wife.

NEW YORK, Jan 30 .- Once again has Chief Devery taken occasion to hurt denance at President York, of the Police Board, and, indeed, at the Board itself. His method, on this occasion, is to ignore one of the board's written orders to him, and, in the hasty inquiry which has been made, it is found that his supporter, as usual, is Commissioner Sexton.

The hitch, this time, is on the much

disputed question of promotions. Chief insists that the charter gives him Chief insists that the charter gives him the right to detail patroimen to act as roundsmen, irrespective of any civil service examination, while the board may make permanent his selections, should it desire.
Chief Devery a year ago promoted nine-

teen patrolmen to the rank or roundsmen "for bravery." But the Municipal Civil Service Commission heid this to be illegal. The matter is now in the courts.

FAILED TO COMPLY WITH ORDER.

At its meeting a week ago yesterday the Police Board asked the Municipal Civil Service Commission to forward a list of patrolinen eligible to promotion to the rank of roundsman, and at the same time rank of roundsman, and at the same time. directed the Crief to instruct the precinc commanders to inform all patrolmen de-siring to take the examination to lie their applications before February 5th. This order was taken from the board room to

the Chief by a special messenger.

It was learned yesterday that, although a week had eapsed, Chief Devery had not compiled with the order. But nearly all members of the force had seen it published, and about a nundred of them filed their applications, without waiting for the

official order.

When President York was asked yesterday why the Chief had not sent out the order it was plain the information contained in the question was a surprise to

Every ward of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane is crowled far beyond its normal capacity, and in the various buildings of the institution on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands and at Central Islip, L. I., more than six thousand patients are jammed into spaces intended for five thousand, says the Heraeld, Overcrowding of patients has been permitted until the condition of affairs existing to-day recalls the exposure in 1894, which led to the transfer of the care of the city insane to the State authorities. Inmates at that time were crowded like sardines in a box, and other abuses were shown that aroused pube indignation to the point that demanded an entire change INSANE ARE CROWDED.

sardines en a sox, and other analysis ardines en a sox, and other analysis shown that aroused public indignation to the point that demanded an entire change of management. Laws were enacted at Albany giving the State Commission in Lunacy full control of the city institutions for the care of the insane. Promises were then made that ample room would be provided and improvements made in sanitation, diet and general care of the insane. The State took charge of the city asylums in 1806 and many reforms were accomplished, but provision for additional patients has not kept page with the increasing number of the insane. GRAND JURY TO REPORT.

Report of the results of its investigation of Bellevue Hospital will be made by the grand jury either to-day or to-morrow. Whether its action will go beyond a general presentment, condemning the condi-tions which were permitted to exist in the hospital before the abuses there were exposed, or whether indictments will be found, was not definitely known yesterday outside the jury room. Additional witnesses, especially in rela-

tion to the Department of Outdoor Poor, were examined by the jury yesterday. Complaint has been made against George Blair, superintendent of that department.

Blair, superintendent of that department, that excessive fees have been exacted in certain instances, and the jury already had made a partial inquiry.

WENT OVER THE BOOKS.

It is expected that the jury will hand in its report just before it is dismissed tomorrow, and that it will score the neglect of officials and the carelessness of doctors. Especial attention will be devoted tors. Especial attention will be devoted to the Insane Pavillon. The jury not only went carefully over the books of the pavilion, but compared them with the nooks from the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, where most of .h patients received in the pavilion were ultimately sent.

These books showed that the Belevue

records had been fals field in order to conceal the abuse to which patients had be subjected. They also showed that very many patients had been repelved on Ward's Island bearing the marks of blows and brutal illusage. Phere to be a strong sentiment in the jary that the care of the city insane before commitment should be taken away from the Department of Charities all gether and lodged in some independent body.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

Traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads was seriously delayed vesterday morning by the blocking of the south-bound track at Fifty-hic! Street and Ninth Avenue, due to the derailment of a locomotive at that point.

minutes before the track was cleared, the agent at the various stations riong Co lumbia Avenue and on the Vinta Avenue road continued for over an Lour to sell tickets to passengers who were able to ride only a brief distancy on either side before being stopped by the blockaded

Engine No. 171, drawing a Sixth-Avenue train down to the South Ferry, was slow y rounding the curve at a quarter to 6 A M., when it left the rails. It went a few feet over the sleepers and was then brought to a standstill. The five cas behind the locomotive were most of inem still on that portion of the track which stretched along Ninth Avenue, so that the line was completely blocked for southbound trains as far north as 1.4th Street GIANT AND MIDGET.

Judge Smith, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, decided yesterday what the court attendants called "the suit of the giant and the midget," otherwise the case of Isaac Rosenberg against Annie Rosen berg, his wife. Isaac, who is more than six feet tail, sucd for a separation from Annie, who lacks a few inches of four feet. He alleged cruel and inhuman treat ment on the part of his diminutive wife Judge Smith gave the decree of separa tion, limiting it to five years, however, at the end of which time the martal relations of the two shall be the same as they were before the decree was signed. The custody of the three children is viven to the wife, but the Judge orders that she take them to her husbands ho se ever Saturday morning, and that he return them to her house every Saturday night He is to pay her \$1.50 a week alimony.

It took three days to try this case Isaac said his tiny wife had once threat-ened to poison him and he became afra'd of her. At another time, he said, she had followed him with a meat knife and he had to run for his life in order to escape being killed.

Annie denied all that Isaac said. HEIGHT AND LONGEVITY. Longevity was again the engrossing MOSES & CO., 193 E. Broad St.

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theme of the Hundred Year Club last eve ning at its meeting in the Hotel Maj stic The mark was set at two hundred year: for the coming century, and the rie settled down to live to a hale old age. The treasury had been found to be tack-ing in the \$400 and more necessary to make the books balance for the year, but a kind friend had made up the deficiency, and the club now has a new lease of life. Dr. Carleton Simon was inducted 'ato his office as president. His inaugural address consisted of a scholarly paper which established the fact that generally Jorak ing the taller you are the longer you . Il live. There will be henceforth a general demand for high beels in the Hundred

Dr. Simon also declared that faimuls which attained their growth late in life generally lived the longer. He mentioned a very estimable elephant who fivel to the advanced age of 200 years, and an eminent frog who was found in a rock in Sullivan county, where he had had his abode for 30,000 years, more or less.

Officers of Richmond Hive.

Richmond Hive, No. 3, Lady Maccabees, had a large and interesting meeting at the installation of officers, after which refreshments were served and hour spent. The following are the present roll of officers; Past-Commander, Carrie C. Heberle; Lady-Commander, Maud S. West; Lady Lleutenant-Commander, Mary E. Robinson; Lady Record Keeper, Minnie C. Messerschmidt; Lady Finance Keeper, Ondie C. Schonberger; Lady Chaplain. Ethel J. Blunt; Lady Sergeant, Marian L. Robinson; Lady Mis-tress-at-Arms, Cattle M. Smith; Lad; Sentinel, Lucy W. Williams; Lady Picket, Lillie B. Montague.

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great piano piayer, sing their praises far and wide. Don't let your piano stand idle, but use it, and you can, with the aid of a PIANOLA, play it perfectly. You don't have to know anything about music. Let us show it to you. We will be glad to welcome you. Walter D. MOSES & CO. 193 E. Broad St.